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small party naturally has to utilize the hospitality and the transport of the natives; accordingly, the record is filled with shrewd estimates of the diversity of the mountain tribesmen. Such day by day record frequently offers us the most valuable data upon manners and customs. Particular interest attaches to the unexpected discovery of a tribe of pygmies never before reported from Kamerun. The existence of contemporary nanoid peoples has so illuminating a bearing upon the study of prehistoric man that the discovery of a new group of pygmies must be welcomed as one of the prizes of exploration.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Und Afrika Sprach. Bericht über den Verlauf der dritten Reise-Periode der Deutschen Inner-Afrikanischen Forschungs-Expedition in den Jahren 1910 bis 1912. Von Leo Frobenius. 669 pp. Ills. Deutsches Verlagshaus, Berlin-Charlottenburg, 1913 (?). Mk. 20. 10 x 7½.

Under this somewhat cryptic title, we have the third series of reports of the travels of Frobenius in inner Africa, the Sudan and lands adjacent. He chooses to appeal to the popular interest. That his works have attained a large popular circulation and approval is fair enough testimony to a general interest in mysterious Africa. Here, as before, he elaborates his theory of Atlantis. It is the source for him of all that which otherwise in Africa would remain inexplicable. We need not comment upon the insubstantiality of Atlantis. It rests upon the statements of Plato and his copyists. What was the source whence Plato derived it we have no means of discovery. All our folk-lore is filled with these shadows out of the western sea—St. Brandan's Isle, Hy-Brasail, a dozen shadowy lands of the ocean. The theme is well worked out in Nansen's "In Northern Mists" and the myth is plain. Therefore it is out of the question to give serious consideration to an Atlantidean source of the culture of African savages in any one group, wholly impossible to derive therefrom so many and such various cultures as are now established through more solid methods of investigation. Yet, apart from this hypothesis, the work is of great interest and contains a large mass of valuable information not elsewhere accessible.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

EUROPE

La Finlande aux Mille Lacs. Par Jules Leclercq. 282 pp. Map, ills. Plon-Nourrit et Cie., Paris, 1914. 7½ x 5.

Much interesting information is concentrated in this book. It is asserted that Finland is still in process of uplift. The number of islands is slowly diminishing, and whole portions of the old archipelago are now attached to the mainland. Mr. Leclercq tells us that more than one old fisherman remembers sailing his boat over the spot where now the shepherd pastures his sheep, but like similar evidence, such tales by unskilled observers have but a meager value until thoroughly checked by independent evidence. Many charming lakes and valleys were formerly arms of the sea.

In view of its location in the area of intense glacial erosion in the ice age it is natural that only one-twelfth of the land should be arable, about four-fifths forest, rock, and marsh, and one-eighth lake. In consequence the 2,500,000 inhabitants are occupying only a small fraction of the land and thus the density of population is very high. Politically Finland has been unhappy, for her relations with Russia are not congenial. The author explains much when he says that the ethnographic distance between Finland and Russia is perhaps greater than the geographic distance.

Schweden. Historisch-Statistisches Handbuch im Auftrage der Kgl. Regierung herausgegeben von J. Guinchard. 2. Auflage, Deutsche Ausgabe. Vol. 1: Land und Volk. xxiii and 850 pp. Vol. 2: Gewerbe. xi and 808 pp. Maps, ills, index. P. A. Norstedt & Söner, Stockholm, 1913. 9½ x 6½.

This admirable handbook will rank as a standard work on Sweden. It is remarkably comprehensive, covering every phase of the nature and development